



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/559,704	04/27/2000	Michael D. Zockler	7137	2557
7590	04/19/2006		EXAMINER	
STEVE M. McLARY, ESQ. GRAPHIC PACKAGING INTERNATIONAL, INC. 814 LIVINGSTON COURT MARIETTA, GA 30067			HARMON, CHRISTOPHER R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3721	

DATE MAILED: 04/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/559,704	ZOECKLER, MICHAEL D.
	Examiner Christopher R. Harmon	Art Unit 3721

E

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 March 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-7,9-16 and 25-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-7,9-16 and 25-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Art Unit: 3721

DETAILED ACTION

Due to the remand by the Board of Patent Appeals of 3/24/06, prosecution on the merits of this application is reopened on claims 1-7, 9-16, 25-34 considered unpatentable for the reasons indicated below:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-3, 11-16, 25-29, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Stone (US 5,551,938).

Stone discloses a method for forming carton blanks comprising advancing a web of paperboard 42 along a path; progressively applying, with an adhesive, at least one ribbon of reinforcing material 38 with a width less than the paperboard substantially overlying a selected panel portion (56); the paperboard is then cut into individual carton blanks and then are formed into cartons for receiving articles (see figures 1-3). Stone teaches manufacturing a paperboard carton with a reinforcing collar made of “either paperboard, thick paper...or flexible plastic.” (column 4, lines 48-49). Therefore paperboard trim, cull, etc. is considered anticipated by Stone.

Regarding claims 16 and 34 note: “[E]ven though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the

product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process.” In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 9-11, 16, 25, 29-32, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lang (US 5,147,480) in view of Campbell et al. (US 1,600,396).

Lang discloses a method of making paperboard cartons comprising advancing a web of paperboard 48 to a laminator/reinforcer, which applies at least one layer of material to the paperboard; see figures 3 and 4. The web is then cut/scored and then formed into cartons. Lang discloses printing on the reinforcing layers.

Lang does not disclose the use of laminating non-corrugated material, however Campbell teaches reinforcing non-corrugated paperboard as well as corrugated paperboard; see column 1 lines 1-5 and 37-44. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the method of Lang on non-corrugated paperboard as described by Campbell.

5. Claims 4-7 and 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stone (US 5,551,938) in view of Stokes (US 1,880,288).

Stone does not disclose a plurality of reinforcing ribbons, however Stokes teaches reinforcing carton blanks with ribbons (t); see figures 1-1a. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the teachings of Stokes in the invention to Stone in order to reinforce more than one side of the carton for greater strength.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 2/2/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

A) Regarding the 102(b) rejection anticipated by Stone '938:

Stone discloses reinforcing substantially all of panel portion 56 by adhering the strip 38 (see figures 2 and 3). Stone discloses "only one or more of the panels 56, 58, and 60 are bonded to the carton blank 44." (column 6, lines 54-55). Thus the adhesive application of reinforcing ribbon/strip 38 overlying "substantially all" of this panel portion is fully anticipated.

The language "substantially all of a selected panel portion of the web" is extremely broad. Note: During patent examination, the claims are given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification. See *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 44 USPQ2d 1023 (Fed. Cir. 1997). See MPEP § 904.1. Therefore any portion of

any panel that is adhered to and covered by another (reinforcing) layer could be reasonably selected.

Furthermore, Stone specifically discloses modifying the width of the reinforcing collar 24 (also reinforcing strip 38) providing "the collar 24 may be modified so that the collar is relatively narrow... or relatively wide" column 6, lines 43-44. Widening of the strip 38 would anticipate applicant's narrow interpretation of this limitation ie. the smallest "selected panel portion" 50 would be substantially covered and adhered to by reinforcing material 38; see figure 3.

In addition, Stone recognizes the capability of using a "full height liner", however does not explicitly teach an embodiment (which would presumably adhere to and cover all of every panel portion) in order to save material; see column 2, lines 25-27.

B) Regarding the 103(a) rejection over Stone '938 and Stokes '288:

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Stone '938 is concerned with strengthening panel portions of a container and creating a lid, which can be securely opened and closed repeatedly (see column 1, lines 16-19). Stone

Art Unit: 3721

accomplishes this by press bonding multiple laminates together; see figure 2). Stokes is also concerned with reinforcing containers and also uses a laminating technique. Laminating with multiple laminates is well established and generally available as is specifically taught by Stokes. If a container thus required further strengthening or reinforcement, one of ordinary skill in the art could easily conclude to apply multiple laminates.

C) Regarding the 103(a) rejection over Lang '480,

Applicant's is arguing the limitation of "non-corrugated paperboard" as an essential limitation to the claimed invention. This is not persuasive. The limitation claiming "non-corrugated paperboard" in order to exclude other forms of paperboard (ie. corrugated) was in response to overcome a final rejection filed with a Request for Reconsideration 3/15/04. Nothing in the summary of the invention (specification pages 8-12) details the essential nature of the paperboard used in the method to be non-corrugated. The specification briefly discusses the problems with construction using micro-fluted paperboard (pages 4-8) however, nothing in the detailed description of the specification pages 13-17 differentiates paperboard web 17 as being "non-corrugated".

In contrast applicant, in describing paperboard reinforcing ribbons, states in page 17, lines 7-11 of the specification "It should be understood, however, that the term "paperboard" when used in this context is intended to encompass and include any material with the physical and mechanical attributes necessary to provide the requisite reinforcing properties."

Applicant has set a broad enough foundation for claiming "non-corrugated" paperboard, thereby excluding "corrugated" paperboard, however also sets forth a broad range of alternatives capable of being interpreted as "paperboard". Such a depiction does not coincide with the argument that a "non-corrugated" paperboard material cannot be easily substituted with an alternative nor would one of ordinary skill in the art fail to be capable of ascertaining such a substitution.

Further note that it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416. One having ordinary skill could easily determine physical differences between variations of paperboard eg. strength, pliability, etc.

Paperboard is well known to comprise many alternatives (as indicated by applicant in the specification) including but not limited to corrugated and non-corrugated types:

pa·per·board (pâ'per-bôrd', -bôrd') noun
Cardboard; pasteboard.¹

Applicant's application of *In re Ahlert* is misguided and not relevant. The use of either a corrugated paperboard material or a non-corrugated paperboard material in the

¹ *The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Third Edition* copyright © 1992 by Houghton Mifflin Company. Electronic version licensed from INSO Corporation; further reproduction and distribution restricted in accordance with the Copyright Law of the United States. All rights reserved.

manufacture of containers is not a technical fact in an area of esoteric technology or specific knowledge of the prior art.

The correct test is whether the common knowledge "is capable of instant and unquestionable demonstration as being well known." See *In re Zurko*, 258 F.3d 1379, 59 USPQ2d 1693 (Fed. Cir. 2001). In view of this Campbell et al. (US 1,600,396) teaches corrugated paperboard and non-corrugated paperboard as well known alternatives for manufacturing containers in the art (see above) as well as many other cited references in the prosecution history ie. Anderson '117, Confer '538, Smith '702.

D) Regarding applicant's affidavit filed 3/15/04,

The affidavit was considered at the time of the previous submission and was not persuasive as a secondary consideration.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher R. Harmon whose telephone number is (571) 272-4461. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rinaldi Rada can be reached on (571) 272-4467. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ch



Rinaldi I. Rada
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Group 3700